

2
V. 187

Scena e Sestello Finale 1^o

nell' Opera Macbeth

del Maest^{ro} Verdi

Ridotto per Banda da C. Maurer

	<i>Allegro</i>		<i>Presso</i>		<i>A Tempo</i>
<i>Flauto</i>					
<i>Clarino A. b.</i>					
<i>Clarinetto 1^o</i>					
<i>2^o</i>					
<i>3^o</i>					
<i>4^o</i>					
<i>Corno A. b.</i>					
<i>Corno A. b.</i>					
<i>Fagotto S. b.</i>					
<i>Alt. corno S. b.</i>					
<i>Tromba</i>					
<i>1^o</i>					
<i>2^o</i>					
<i>3^o</i>					
<i>4^o</i>					
<i>Tromboni 3^o</i>					
<i>1^o 2^o</i>					
<i>Bombardino f.</i>					
<i>2^o</i>					
<i>Bombardoni</i>					
<i>Flauto & Cassa</i>					

Handwritten musical score for "Die Wiedertäufer" by J. Haydn. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper and includes vocal parts for Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.), as well as piano accompaniment (P.). The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The lyrics are in German, and the score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The title "Die Wiedertäufer" is written at the top, and the composer's name "J. Haydn" is at the bottom right. The score is divided into systems, with each system containing staves for the vocal parts and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score is a full page, showing the beginning of the piece.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Largo". The score is written on multiple staves, with the title "Largo" prominently displayed at the top. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings, indicating a slow tempo. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and systems. The notation includes various musical symbols, clefs, and notes, with some sections marked by slanted lines indicating cuts or transitions. The paper shows signs of wear, including water damage and staining.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. Some sections are marked with slanted lines, possibly indicating cuts or transitions. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including water damage and staining.

Key features of the notation include:

- Multiple staves per system, suggesting a multi-part composition.
- Various musical symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.
- Slanted lines indicating cuts or transitions between sections.
- Water damage and staining, particularly in the center and right portions of the page.

The bottom section of the page features a distinct change in notation, with a large, stylized note or symbol, possibly a bass clef or a similar musical symbol, followed by a series of notes and rests. This section is also marked with slanted lines.

Op. 10. No. 10

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is dense and appears to be a single melodic line. The paper shows signs of age, including water stains and discoloration. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs, suggesting a complex melodic structure. The paper is divided into measures by vertical lines, and the notation is written in a fluid, cursive hand. The overall appearance is that of a historical musical manuscript, possibly a composer's sketch or a working draft.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Arabic script. The notation includes various symbols, clefs, and rhythmic markings. The text is written in Arabic, likely representing lyrics or performance instructions. The manuscript shows signs of age, including staining and wear.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and intricate, typical of traditional Arabic musical notation. The Arabic script is written in a cursive style, and the overall layout is characteristic of historical musical manuscripts.

Key features include:

- Multiple staves per system, some with musical notation and others with Arabic text.
- Use of various musical symbols, including clefs, notes, and rhythmic markings.
- Arabic script interspersed with the musical notation, likely representing lyrics or performance instructions.
- Signs of age, including staining and wear on the paper.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics in Hebrew. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the staves. The paper shows signs of age, including stains and discoloration.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing a vocal line (top) and a piano accompaniment line (bottom). The lyrics are written in Hebrew characters.

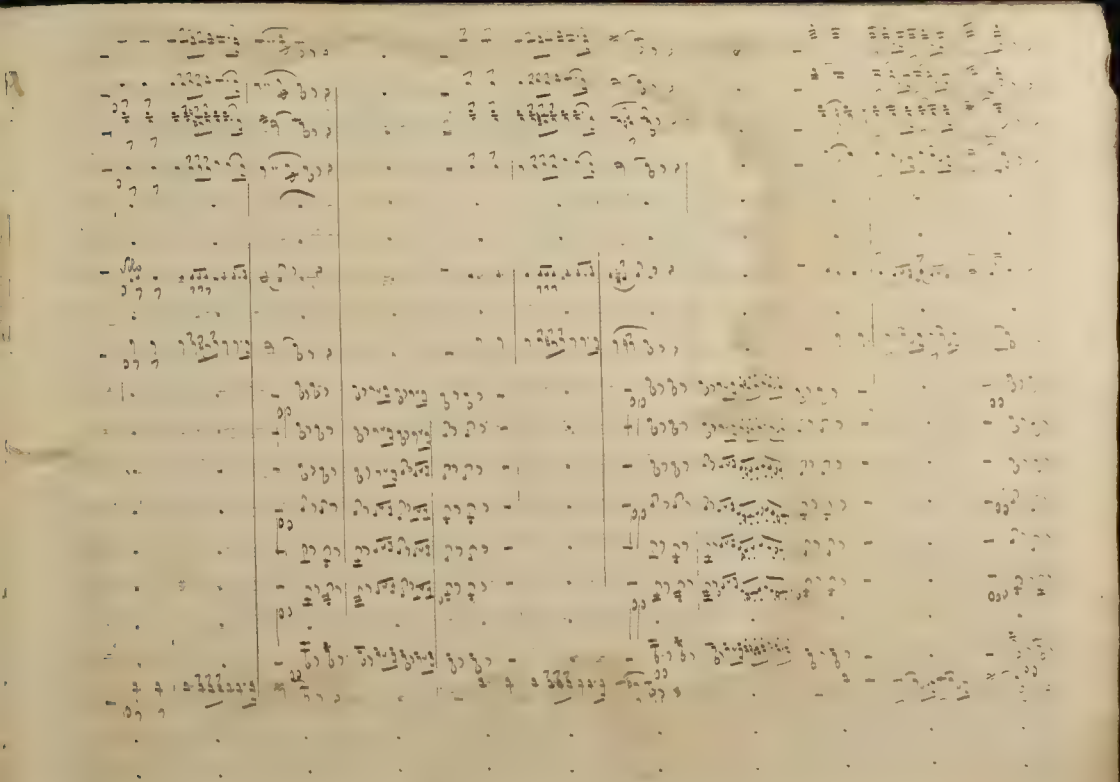
Key features of the notation include:

- Notes: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.
- Rests: Indicated by horizontal lines or specific symbols.
- Bar lines: Vertical lines separating measures.
- Lyrics: Hebrew text written below the staves.

The manuscript is a single page, likely a page from a larger score or a standalone piece.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The staves are numbered 1 through 10 at the bottom. The music is written in a single system across the staves. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats) and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and wear.



Handwritten musical notation on a page with multiple staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs, typical of a musical score. The page is divided into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The handwriting is in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century. The notation is dense and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics in Arabic script. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a cursive Arabic hand, interspersed with the musical staves. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing a musical staff and corresponding lyrics. The notation is dense and fills most of the page. The lyrics are written in a cursive Arabic hand, interspersed with the musical staves. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex composition, possibly for a large ensemble or orchestra. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. It includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex composition, possibly for a large ensemble or orchestra. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

Key features of the score include:

- Multiple staves of music, some with clefs and others with rests.
- Dense musical notation, including notes, rests, and bar lines.
- Signs of wear and discoloration on the aged paper.
- Handwritten text and markings, including what appears to be a signature or name at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score on the left page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and a large section of dense, illegible handwriting at the bottom.

Handwritten musical score on the right page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and a large section of dense, illegible handwriting at the bottom.

Handwritten musical notation on the left page, featuring multiple staves with notes and rests. The notation is dense and covers the majority of the page area.

Come le S. Pallule (Micaenite)

Handwritten musical notation on the right page, continuing the piece. The notation is dense and covers the majority of the page area. The page is divided into two main sections by a vertical line, with the title centered above the division.


This image shows a page from a handwritten manuscript, possibly a musical score. The page is divided into several horizontal staves. The notation is written in a dark ink, likely on aged paper. The script used for the text is a non-Latin script, possibly Persian or Arabic, written in a cursive style. The musical notation includes various symbols, including what appear to be notes, rests, and possibly clefs or other musical indicators. The overall layout suggests a traditional manuscript format, with the text and music written in a single column. The page is numbered '10' in the top right corner.

7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1
 0

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

A page of handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The notation consists of various rhythmic symbols, including vertical strokes, dots, and curved lines, arranged in a structured manner across the staff. The symbols are written in a dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The notation appears to be a form of early musical shorthand or a specific dialect of musical notation used in historical manuscripts.

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

